

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Tuesday, July 24, 1894.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce Judge W. M. Beckner of Clark County as a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term. His claims are subject to the action of the Democracy of the Tenth District.

We are authorized to announce D. Conner Lisle, of Winchester, as a candidate for Congress from the Tenth District to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of M. C. Lisle, subject to the action of the Democracy of the District.

For Railroad Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce John C. Wood as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, for the Eastern District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 6.
For Congress,
HON. JO. M. KENDALL,
of Floyd county.

County Ticket.

County Judge,
A. B. WHITE.
County Attorney,
A. A. HAZELRIGG.
County Clerk,
LUCIEN B. GREENE.
Sheriff,
WILLIAM SLEDD.
Jailer,
J. W. CHENAULT.
Assessor,
ALLEN McCORMICK.
Coroner,
GEORGE C. EASTIN.
Surveyor,
J. M. OLIVER.
Magistrate, District No. 1,
HOWARD C. HOWELL.
Constable, District No. 1,
M. C. CLAY.
Magistrate, District No. 2,
JOHN W. MORRIS.
Magistrate, District No. 3,
R. B. CROOKS.
Magistrate, District No. 4,
JOHN TRIMBLE.
Constable, District No. 4,
ROBT. CHAMBERS.

New York Republicans will nominate a candidate for Governor early in September.

Major Miner, of Holt, Ky., is still prospecting in his race for Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Hon. Nicholas McDowell, of Boyle county, has announced his candidacy for Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, the office he now holds by appointment.

In the matter of the selection of a Democratic candidate for Congress for the short term, it seems to be the almost universal desire of the district that Clark county shall select the candidate. A speedy settlement of the claims of Messrs. Beckner and Lisle by Clark would meet with a hearty approval on all sides. Let us have a prompt settlement of the matter, so that the man who is to make the race may be able to get out among the people and present the claims of the party to them.

A few mercenaries in the Senate seem to have the Democratic majority in that body by the throat, and are thus enabled to thwart the will of the people. The House has decided to stand by its tariff bill and refuses to accede to the Senate amendments. Mr. Cleveland has written to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, showing the necessity of the House maintaining the position it has taken. The House has passed a bill for the amendment of the Constitution making the Senators elective by a direct vote of the people. If the Senate is not mad its conferees will listen to reason and agree to recede from the Senate amendments and not arouse to a further extent the already widespread sentiment in favor of changing the mode of electing our Senators.

Not Any, Mr. Debs.

Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliber and Rogers, the American Railway Union officials, have issued another appeal "to the American public." The address declares that "the refusal of the Pullman Company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof positive that said company has no faith in the justice of its cause," and is, consequently, "deserving of the severest condemnation" which "the great public" is asked to inflict in the shape of a boycott against the Pullman cars.

The American people have had enough of Mr. Debs and his sympathy racket, and it is not at all probable that the Pullman people will be even a little bit disturbed over Debs & Co.'s wailing appeal.

Mr. Cleveland's letter written to Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee (to be found in another column), is like all Mr. Cleveland's documents, a strong paper. His appeal for Congress to stand by the pledges of the Chicago Convention, is well worthy of heed by those who, though arrayed under the folds of Democracy's banner, are yet training with the enemy. If some of the Democrats in Congress will let devotion to principle instead of self-interest govern their actions, they will find that they have served their people to much better purpose. Let the House redeem as far as it can the pledges made to the people, and if the stiff-necked Senators refuse to aid them there will be no difficulty for the people to fix the blame where it belongs. Mr. Cleveland is right; to go back on the pledges made to the people "means party perfidy and party dishonor."

Hon. Jo M. Kendall, since his nomination for Congress, continues to work against the common enemy. Mr. Kendall announced that he would defeat any candidate the Republicans would put up by 3,000, and we would not be astonished should he do even better than this. Joe is a worker from away back, and Bro. Hopkins will find out by the November election that he is not in it. Eastern Kentucky is Democratic and it will not vote for any Republican, be he saint or sinner.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of the Senators by a direct vote of the people passed the House by the required two-thirds vote. The House has done what it can to give the people an opportunity to make the Senators more directly amenable to the people for their actions, but it is not at all probable that these same Senators will be at all hasty in passing the bill so that the people may have a say at it. At the same time, the day is not far distant when such an amendment must be proposed to the people, and there is small room for doubt as to what they will then do about it, too. There is a widespread desire in the ranks of all political parties to smoke these lords of the Upper House out of their entrenched position.

There is some danger of Democrats in the Senate making fools of themselves, or rather showing to the public how big fools they are. There is talk of their attacking the President on account of his timely and manly letter to Mr. Wilson, which has been made public. Now these Democrats would not twist and squirm but for the truth which lashes them so heavily.

Hill, Brice, Gorman and Company are still at work at the old stand, doing all in their power to defeat the will of the people and bring contempt and disgrace upon the Democratic party. God grant that confusion worse confounded may come to this junta of traitors in their efforts to wreck their party, in order to further their own personal ends.



The indications are that the scheme for a combination between the Republicans and Populists in Tennessee has fallen through, a strong faction in each party being firmly apposed to the deal. The unholy alliance being off, the Republicans are looking about for a candidate for Governor, and it is thought that instead of endorsing the Populist Mims at the State convention August 22, Hon. J. W. Baker, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, or Col. David A. Nunn, of Brownsville, will be nominated.

The Senators are mad at Mr. Cleveland's interference in the tariff legislation. Let them get their dander up till there comes some first-class scratching and wool pulling; it may be possible while they are viciously angry that some light may be thrown on the shady transactions, of some of the members of this august body, with the Sugar Trust and other monopolies, in whose welfare these angry gentlemen seem so deeply interested. A lively time was anticipated yesterday in the discussions in the Upper House.

The Populists of Arkansas completed their work of nominating a State ticket at Little Rock and departed for their homes in the old-time prairie wagons. D. E. Barker, the nominee for Governor, is a disgruntled Democrat who abandoned his party because of defeated Congressional aspirations.

At a labor meeting participated in by 1,500 men at Chicago, Friday night, Eugene Debs, President of the A. R. U., was nominated for President of the United States. The meeting denounced both the Republican and Democratic parties and endorsed the Populists.

Wilmore, a small town in Jessamine county, was struck by a cyclone on Thursday. A holiness camp-meeting lay in its path and the tents vanished as if by magic, some ten people being more or less hurt. Between 20 and 30 houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged in and around Wilmore.

Some people seem to have an unquenchable desire to exhibit their "sore toe" on all occasions. This, too, without even Tom Sawyer's excuse of getting pay for the exhibition.

There were 236 business failures throughout the United States during the past seven days, as compared with 467 the corresponding week last year.

The Missouri Pacific is discharging all of its employees who are members of the American Railway Union.

The nomination of Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge to be Minister to Russia has been confirmed by the Senate.

The engagements of gold at New York for export Saturday aggregate \$1,500,000, which leaves the true amount of gold reserve \$60,900,000.

Every American warship has an outfit of 150 flags.

Americans are said to gamble more than any other nation.

Musical vibrations will cause high explosives to go off.

Gambling is becoming the absorbing vice of the fair sex in Europe.

Death by suffocation is caused by a bullet in either the heart or brain.

Three-fourths of the inventions used in bookbinding are American.

Tariff Out of Conference.

Two weeks after the Senate asked for a conference on the tariff bill the House, as a result of that conference, asks for another conference. Due notice had been given, and though the crowd at the Capitol is not much larger than usual, that crowd for an hour is concentrated in the House galleries, and even the assistant doorkeepers and other employees are absent from their accustomed places. Nothing else is going on, committee rooms are deserted and from the Senate stroll a half dozen men, for whom there is plenty of room among the Representatives. One-tenth of the Democrats are at home repairing fences or are on the sick list; more than one-half of the Republicans are not in their seats. Life Pence, of the Populists, stands leaning against a desk at the head of the dividing aisle, while Outwaite, from the Committee on Rules, clears the course in spite of the sarcastic debris scattered along by Reed, who is out for a preliminary trot. One member on the right is crouched in his easy chair. His face is nearly concealed by a silk handkerchief. Wilson, of West Virginia, in spite of physical suffering, has lost none of his courageous defiance. The rule is adopted, he rises, and as the applause on the floor and in the galleries subsides raises the end of his handkerchief a moment and then plunges into his speech. It is strong, and to the surprise of many he seems to have the united Democracy of the House behind him. Repeated applause greets his words, and when he announces that Congress may sit indefinitely if it can prevent a trust from dictating legislation for the United States, one of the Coopers sends a pile of printed bills flying through the air. Others follow his example, and the speaker, in restoring order, digs deeper into the hole made by his gavel on the desk.

"Justice may be blindfold to-day," remarked one spectator. "but she is not dumb." A pause is made in the speech. Breckinridge of Arkansas, pushes a glass of refreshing liquid toward Wilson, who declines it, and, with a few introductory remarks, pulls from his inside pocket the sensation of the day, Grover Cleveland's letter, and asks that the clerk may read it. Reed interposes some trivial quibble, and is jeered by the Democrats, two or three of whom cry "sit down!" The letter is read, with now and then a roar of laughter from the Republican side, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a dream in white and blue, furnishing the roar. When the reading is over Reed rises and amuses everybody by his bitter biting summary of the situation. He is disappointed that part of the promised schedule was not carried out; that the shackle-in-chief of the Senate was not mentioned by name. He expresses his regret, and then tries to picture the effect of the President's letter upon the Senate. Wheeler, of Alabama, a bundle of nerves and springs, makes an enthusiastic two-minute speech, and the galleries clear as the anti climax is supplied by Grow, of Pennsylvania. He is a wonderful man, but the crowd is in no humor to listen to comparisons between 1860 and 1894. The House conferees are reappointed and the tariff bill is again carried over to the Senate.

There the Indian appropriation bill is under discussion, and Clerk Towles has to wait a few moments while Capt. Bassett is hunted up to perform his venerable act at the head of the main aisle. The announcement that the House wants another conference causes hardly a flutter in the chamber, and the bill lies for half an hour on the Clerk's table. The vote on the appropriation bill is on, and Voorhees, nothing if not dramatic, calls for the ayes and noes. Seats are soon filled, and then he formally announces what has happened and asks that the matter be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal in the morning. Manderson has his little aside and Hill puts in his oar, and the episode

is over for the day, as Gorman smiles at the press gallery.

But beneath the outward calm is a seething that indicates that Congress will not adjourn as soon as was expected if a tariff bill is to be passed at this session. Though the letter of Cleveland was addressed to an individual, it requires only a little twist of the imagination on the part of those so disposed to make it an enormous interference on the part of the Executive with the legislative branch of the Government. In some men's minds there was just that sort of thing some months ago in the case of Hawaii, but lapse of time has brought sobriety, except in the case of a few, who lack first-class campaign material. No doubt exists that the fight has become changed, and that now it is the Senate controlled by trust compromisers against the House backed by Cleveland. The enthusiasm of the day has reversed the sentiments of many, and they see the wisdom of maintaining the party promises at whatever risk, rather than of yielding to a compromise, which would be a violation of pledges, and the Democratic conferees are ready to make another stand against the Senate combine.

Cleveland's encouragement to the former may be considered a rebuke to the latter, but when the question of interference is raised the House will want to know what provision of the Constitution the Senate arrogates to itself the right to make a revenue measure. That is what it has attempted to do and that is what Gorman announced it would do weeks before the tariff bill had come from the House. But even a Gorman may attempt too much. Even a Gorman may fail.—Washington News.

Gen. Kelley, of "Industrial Army" notoriety, passed through Cincinnati Saturday en route to the Pacific coast, where he goes for the purpose of leading another brigade to Washington. Kelley, evidently, finds the business of blackmailing bands of tramps across the country a paying one.

It is semi-officially reported that war has been declared between China and Japan. Though the report lacks official confirmation, indications all point that way. China is massing thousands of men, and orders have been given to commanders of gunboats transporting the troops that if the Japanese attempt to interfere with the ships' passage to open fire at once.

Senator Sherman, at the close of his present term, should he live to 1899, will be 76 years old and will have served in the U. S. Senate for 34 years, which record is without parallel in American politics. In 1898 another Senator will be elected, and Mr. Sherman has announced that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate again, that he will retire from politics and spend the remainder of his days at his home in Mansfield.

A chain of forts to protect London's approaches is under way, the first just having been completed at Guildford. The next will be built at Redhill.

It is said that the oldest lifeboat in existence is one now in South Shields England. It has been in service since 1830, and has been instrumental in saving 1,028 persons.

The largest police office in the world is the new one at Scotland Yard, London, in which 3,000 officers can be accommodated.

The story is going the rounds that Chauncey M. Depew was thinking of running for Governor, with the Presidency in his disjunct eye, when the strike came on, and he thought it wisest to let his chances go by for the present.

We want to buy every bushel of good wheat in the county, and will pay what it is worth.

Richmond has disposed of her \$20,000 bonds recently voted for the purpose of erecting a public school building to a Chicago firm at \$20,825.

Times are hard and money scarce, but you forget it all when trading at Sharp, Trimble & Denton's, their prices are so reasonable and your money goes so far.

Marshal Charles Wilson arrested W. C. Glover at Farmers, Saturday, and took him to Lexington on a warrant charging him with passing a worthless check on Len Price, of that city. Glover was released on bail.

India's Venomous Snakes. Altogether about 30,000 persons die each year in India from the bites of the various snakes I have mentioned, and it is no exaggeration to say that some 60 of Queen Victoria's subjects who were alive and well yesterday are today being burned or buried out there as a sequel to these accidents. The same will happen tomorrow and the next day, and at least one death from similar causes may be expected to occur every half hour between now and the time that the readers peruse what I have written. Mortality of this magnitude is a terrible thing, though the fact must be remembered that it is distributed among a population four times as large as that of the United States and thus passes to a great extent unnoticed.

The casualties are confined almost entirely to the poorer and more ignorant natives, who habitually go about with bare feet, for, although creatures like the hamadryas and the ehis are occasionally spoiling for a fight, as a general rule a snake is no more anxious to be trodden upon than a man is to tread upon him. The consequence is that people who wear boots are hardly ever bitten. This is not so much because of the protection of the leather as on account of the noise made by a boot upon the ground, which warns the snake to get out of the way.—McClure's Magazine.

This Big Country of Ours. "A man can't take a trip across this big country," said a reverend traveler, "without finding out, in more ways than one, something refreshing about the size of the land of the free. I spent a couple of the most delightful weeks in beautiful Denver and was quite taken with the breezy, cosmopolitan style at the restaurants there. It seemed to be just the thing for one stranger to engage in conversation with another, and I had many a pleasant, chatty time over the table."

"On the last day I spent in the high city, in talking with a bright looking resident who, following custom, took his meals at a restaurant, I naturally inquired, 'Do you come from the east?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I am an eastern man.' 'From where do you come?' was my second natural question. 'From Topeka,' was the answer, given with calm assurance. Since then I have been wondering if I lived in the east, west, or in what part of the vast country I did live.—Philadelphia Call.

A Costly Position. People do not realize that it costs a great deal of money for an officer of the army or navy to comply with the regulation as to dress. He must have the same amount of civilian clothes as an ordinary citizen to wear when he is off duty. Then he must have a fatigue uniform, which costs him never less than \$45, and usually more, a dress uniform, which costs at least \$100 and a special full dress, worth from \$125 to \$150, and an overcoat, costing from \$50 to \$60. He is required to have a number of caps and hats with plumes and that sort of thing, which cost \$5 to \$50. His epaulets cost him from \$25 to \$50, his sword and his belts from \$50 to \$65 and various other little fixings that are quite expensive. At the beginning of his service it usually costs an officer of the army or navy from \$600 to \$750 to get his outfit of clothing, and whenever a change is made in the regulations concerning uniforms of course the expense is renewed.—Exchange.

Theatrical Note. The young man who thinks he knows a whole lot and wears a blue bow necktie with a shirt stained with a for a scarfpin was talking to the clerk at the hotel he was patronizing.

"Anything good at the theater this week?" he inquired, with the air of a connoisseur.

"Yes, One of Frohman's New York companies is here."

"What piece are they playing?"

"They appear in 'repertory.'"

"What's that?" he asked, cocking his head over to be sure of what he was going to hear.

"They appear in 'repertory,'" repeated the clerk.

"Um—um—I never heard of that piece. Is it any good?"

The clerk assured him that it was a corker and then retired to a safe place where he might smile and enjoy himself.—Detroit Free Press.

Temper. If you want to live to be 106, keep your temper. Never mind where you keep it, only don't let it see the light of day, and the chances are longevity for you. Some of us do not consider age worth the price, for there is a good deal of the Greek in our compositions in spite of the mixture of races, and we Americans would rather die young than never have a tantrum or a "criso des nerfs," as they say in French. Righteous anger is a good thing. It generally purifies the atmosphere, even if it does take an hour or so off the allotted span.—Boston Herald.

Modern Modesty.

Employer—Ward, to marry my daughter, eh? And next, I suppose, you'll want your salary raised so that you can support her!

Employee—Oh, no, sir! I shall expect you to support us both.—Kate Field's Washington.